

Child Well-being with “Birth”

Towards the creation of Caring World to future generations

Social mission of university teachers is to provide research, educational and social balance based on the social demands.

MIYAJIMA lab according to the disciplines of social work, social work, contribute to the happy development of children of the present and future citizens and professionalism research, training, awareness and practice.

[Research theme]

**Happiness of children, Social Work in School, Communitarianism, New Zealand
Caring, Social Work, Reproductive Assisted technological well-being**

Quest for Child Well-being and start from human embryo

Tended to think in our country assume family ties by blood ties are strong. A couple wants children I hope many will assume that inherit genes connected to our children-blood. Advances in reproductive medicine, regenerative science possible medical care to the occurrence of human involvement. Has the category of human welfare on the Well-being of the human research and human exploratory or “future children should be and need a future-oriented human welfare establishment. Is that we can to set up conditions and circumstances to achieve the welfare of children who are actually students listened to the voices of children as children participation ladders?

Especially social work plays children’s rights advocacy and ignorant attitude starts with listening party voices. About the welfare of the child to be born is being questioned. In studies so far, views of New Zealand children to the community as a whole ‘respect the child is born more than anything else society that is. Adult life manifestation. This is fundamentally a ‘future generation’ with difference. Thought when future generations, overcome the ‘decision’ is required. It is unconditionally, ‘you were born, thank you!’ That philosophy of care and relationship would in quest (=caring).

Jun MIYAJIMA

**Master of Social Work, Doctor of Social Work
Chubu Gakuin University Faculty of Human well-being**

Associate professor of sociology

2-1 Kirigaoka, Seki-city, Gifu, Japan 501-3993

Phone : 81-575-24-9384 Fax : 81-575-24-9384 E-mail : miyaji@chubu-gu.ac.jp

Reproduction care social work theory and Child Well-being

Key Words :

Artificial Insemination by Donor, Narrative approach, Children's right of knowledge about their Birth, Social abuse, Child Well-being, Interview research, Social work practice

I. History of Assisted reproductive technology of Japan

1) The History of Artificial Insemination and Child's Well-being in Japan – With Particular Focus on Children Born by Artificial Insemination between 1949 and 1978 -

In this research, we examined the history of artificial insemination with particular focus on its introduction. We chose this time period (1949–1978) to validate our hypothesis that artificial insemination was perceived as 'social abuse'.

We analysed the conception and historical events concerning artificial insemination and found that the controversial points regarding artificial insemination may be classified into the following three categories:

1. Eugenics
2. Moral recognition by society
3. Relationship between individual and family

Currently, the controversy regarding artificial insemination does not concern the risks associated with the process. Rather, it relates to whether artificial insemination should be allowed in the first place. The period covered by our study was one during which children born through artificial insemination were not socially accepted. However, in recent years, Japanese society has begun to overlook the fact regarding how these children were born, and has now begun to treat them in a just manner.

II. Social cognition about ART

1) An Observation on the Social Recognition of Children Born through Gamete Donation Based on Quantitative Survey

This study reports the analytical findings from a quantitative survey titled, 'Survey on the Social Recognition of Children Born through Gamete Donation', conducted as a part of research which serves the purpose of protecting the welfare of children born from gamete donation, and the observation results derived from such findings.

As a result of this survey, it was concluded that, by the targets of the survey listening to the voices of children born from donor insemination (DI children) that forms the basis of the hypothesis to be proven in this study, namely that 'a structure of human rights infringement that can be referred to as 'Social Abuse' exists in the nature of anguish experienced by DI children', the environment DI children are exposed to in the meaning of the aforementioned structure can be understood.

If that is the case, there is a possibility that, by listening to the voices of DI children, the

objective and the focus to free DI children from the 'Social Abuse' that they are experiencing may be identified.

III. Research on the essence of ART

1) The liberating from Social Abuse of Children Born by Artificial Insemination by Donor

This research is aimed to protect the right of a children born through Donor Insemination. Several issues on AID in Japan have become evident by the claim of children born through DI.

In this research, we have referred to the narrative viewpoint of pediatrics and physiologist and used the narrative model to assume that in order to support DI using Narrative approach, it is indispensable to rebuild their life stories which have been missed once. We have set up a hypothesis that the situation which DI people are facing now could possibly be called as a 'Social Abuse', considering the feedback from the interview research. Subsequently, for several years, I have been repeatedly carried out the interview to DI people in Japan and US and have analyzed the essential qualities of 'Social Abuse' which surrounds the DI people.

As a result, we have come to a conclusion that in order to liberate the DI from the situation which we call 'Social Abuse' and to regain the right of DI, it became clear that two 'narratives' should be rebuilt; the 'narrative' to liberate the DI from a feeling of 'shame and anger' and the 'narrative' to know a biological father.

2) Essence of Artificial Insemination by Donor - "Social abuse" to the Children

This research aims at the protection of human rights of the children born by Artificial Insemination by Donor.

Artificial Insemination by Donor in Japan is carried out about 50 years ago, and when the petition of the children born by Artificial Insemination by Donor came to have spread as the international information, various problems came to actualize.

In this research, while the children in U.S.A, Australia, Sweden and Norway had grasped the maintenance situation of the law concerning the right to know in parents, it analyzed how "the Note of the child's right" in Japan would deal with "it is the right to know about the origin." Moreover, it held the interview to the child born by Artificial Insemination by Donor.

The result, it has extracted the voice of Person concerned with Donor.

1. This was carried out freely without my informed consent.
2. I wish I was never born from just sperm and mother but from my father and mother, also I wish I had a chance to have met my generic father.

Since this research is social work investigation, in order to be established as the one pillar of the domain, you have to attach importance to the viewpoint which starts environmental maintenance with person concerned support. The biggest subject that people see from this viewpoint is telling people who are learning and experiencing about the general citizen and reproduction auxiliary medical treatment and the citizen from the voices of inseminated Children who hold suffering in family formation process, and asking about people's dignity, and is building the partnership of the concerned people, and the organization of logistic support to the inside of such public opinion

formation

This research is aiming at being on the system and measure which sets on the core "it is the people's right to know about the origin" for the idea of "giving priority to the children's welfare", and acquires that there is the necessity of aiming at improvement of Donor Insemination's welfare for the real proof and scientific recognition from the voices of the concerned people, and consults the reproduction auxiliary medical treatment of our country in this idea, and being recognized.

The law of reproduction auxiliary medical treatment in Japan and in this progressing research. I think that it is connected with reaching to the level which is not inferiority in the viewpoint of "the children's right support", in view of the international level among construction of maintenance, management and organization.

The direct support to the Donor Insemination is offered by the result of this research and it clarifies appearance. Construction of the "base" which searches for the international level of Donor Insemination support, and the support environmental maintenance-Donor Insemination can access in comfort.

It is that to which this research aims at maintenance of the practice base simultaneously aiming at carrying out making social recognition to Donor Insemination, and the proposal which serves as law with which the "(tentative name) Assisted Reproductive Technological Welfare Medical Service Law" which will truly give top priority to Donor Insemination's welfare.

IV. Policy about ART in Japan

1) The social welfare perspective on the specific medical treatment for the people who are suffering infertility

In May, 2013, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in Japan set up a study group to study the relationship between childbearing age and childbirth risks. The goal of this study group was to discuss and establish a safe and secure policy of a foundation for the future.

The objective of this research is to examine the governmental involvement in establishing the system to satisfy the needs of couples who are suffering from infertility.

The conclusion obtained from this study were the following: 1) It is necessary for the government to improve the functions of the Infertility Counselling Centre to provide required information to all consultants at all times, and 2) It is necessary for professional social workers to keep their sense of fulfilment and also it is necessary for the government to establish the educational system to teach better communication skills to professional social workers.

V. ART practice research in the world

1) Researches on Social Work Practice for Children born through Artificial Insemination Discussions about the possibility of applying the Narrative approach

This research aims to find out the how to make the social work practice's presence felt, based on the needs of the children who are born through AID, the Artificial insemination by Donor.

In this research, we have used the discourse records gained by the interviews to the AID adults

who were born through Donor Insemination both in Japan and the United States. They are used as an index to the research. Then, we carried out the interviews to the Japanese professionals, those of medical, wellness and welfare professionals (first research). Later, we carried out the same interviews to the professionals who do the infertile counsellings in the United States (second research) by interviewing with the same index as the first research.

As a result of analyzing the transcript gained by the first and second research, we found out that it has been efficient that a supporter, who understands well and correctly about the present condition of the children born through AID, and he or she, who has a good attitude to understand the circumstances of AID children as well as the professional knowledge on AID, should use the Narrative approach when carrying out the social practice.

2) Studies on the welfare system of New Zealand on reproductive medicine

This paper was to expand the discussion to enact assisted reproductive laws best in Japan. My point of view is 1) the implementation of appropriate advanced reproductive medicine, 2) the determination of family relationships, 3) right to know the origin of the children.

My Considerations is social system and Assisted Reproductive law in 2004 of New Zealand. And I was studied by comparing the system of Japan and New Zealand.

As a result, I want to build the assisted reproductive system that we realize the welfare of the best of children in Japan. To do this, to give a suggestion to support the logic of "Opened Medical care + Retention of public interest = the common good" is Creation of a tolerant society in which is held", is desirable.

VI. ART practice research in Japan

1) Infringement of Artificial Insemination by Donor to Children's human rights and Social Work

This research aims at the protection of human rights of the children born by Artificial Insemination by Donor.

This research studied about legislation development in Western countries regarding children's right to know about their parents, that is to say, right to know their birth origin. Moreover it conducted interviews with children born by Artificial Insemination by Donor both in the U.S. and Japan and obtained the following utterance which can be said as "Loss of the Narrative".

1. This was carried out without my informed consent and without my permission.
2. I want to be convinced that I was born not from just sperm and mother but from father and mother. Also I wish I had a chance to meet my genetic father.

The outcomes of this research are conclusion that a system to guarantee the AID children's right to know their birth origin is required in order to reconstruct their lost narrative, clarification of the structure of challenges surrounding AID children, and to have illuminated that the essence of those challenges can be deemed as "Social Abuse".

2) A Release from the Social Abuse of Children who had been Born through Assisted Reproductive Technology by Donor — a Trial through Narrative Approach —

Children who had been born through Assisted Reproductive Technology by donor, namely Donor Insemination (refer them as Donor Offspring) were raised without being informed of the secret of their birth. Thus they are deprived of the right to know their origin. When they learn the truth after reaching adulthood, their identities collapse and their anguish are so great. This medical treatment deprives children's right to know. Parents, doctors, nor society have been leaving this problem unsolved. It is felt that this situation can be called as social abuse. In Japan there is no law concerning Assisted Reproductive Technology. It is donor insemination that Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology authorizes as infertility treatment using third-party donor. That is why it was only Donor Offspring with whom we could get in touch among the parties related to the donor insemination. In the study, we carried out interviews with 3 Donor Offspring in Japan through Narrative Approach. Through the interview their stories linked to "birth origin" as Donor Offspring became externalized. The study result shows the tendency that "personal" story becomes generalized as "Donor Offspring" story and can be seen objectively. Through the interview process we could see Donor Offspring released from the social abuse. Interviews were conducted 6 times in the period from July, 2006 to August, 2007. Interviewees were same persons. Interviewers were professionals in the fields of Child & Family Welfare and Pediatric Care. An each interview was conducted with the attendance of more than one professional. Narrative Approach is based on the Narrative Theory in the Social Work Practice.

3) Research on Narrative Reconstruction of the Children Born by Artificial Insemination with Donor's Semen

In this paper, interviews to the group by ①DI person, ② the collection of data by the workshop with participation of DI's, two of the research that the backbone of the international conference, and the basis of "demand-accused-wishes" of DI's is intended to reveal. Conclusions obtained in this paper is as follows.

1. DI's appeal and desire, in the "feelings" common [four accused] [four wishes] and from [self-help force] is structured, it is less likely to change over time, the DI's there.
2. Story DI's reconstructed themselves can continue to reliably form a coherent which will be recognized in the macro level.
3. "To control the human person, to dominate" from human rights violations that, by the DI's himself to speak, you are trying to win the opportunity for themselves is released.
4. That DI user continues telling his story is an indispensable requirement in order to free themselves from abuses.

4) Theoretical Analysis of Support Aimed at Liberating People Who Choose Donor Insemination people Through Social Work

This paper aims to fulfil the wish of couples who choose Donor Insemination people (DI) and Artificial Insemination by donor (AID).

From the perspective of social work (SW), this paper focuses on the human needs of DI and

hypothesizes that the relationship between DI and others or between DI and the social environment needs to be established in order to meet the needs arising from DI.

The conclusion, if SW's functions will be used well at well-being for DI people, the relationship between DI and others or between DI and the social environment will be promoted.

Consequently, if our society that maintains SW would be established, the prospect of maintaining [the new family] well-being and social inclusion will increase.

5) Reproduction care social work theory

This research aims to help new families formed through assisted reproduction technologies give their children a blessed upbringing in and acquire a sense well-being.

In the 20th century, the term 'new families' referred to families with adopted children. However, in this theory, new families refers to the image of a '21st century-type new family' that has come to be recognized in the 21st century as comprising of couples struggling with infertility and children born from assisted reproduction technologies.

In Japan, what these last ten years call into question is the extent to which we are able to realize this concept of "giving priority to the welfare of the children that are to be born", and the necessity of ceaselessly accumulating this kind of wisdom.

All we can say at present is that less harm is caused to children when these lies are not left to continue for a long period of time; even in the event that emotional stress of some sort arises, both children and parents will be well-placed to gradually overcome this and move forward in life as a family. It is precisely this honest discussion with children that is an essential process in reconstructing what has been lost.

Reproduction care social work theory aim is to disclose perspectives and approaches in the specialist training processes of health, medicine, welfare and child-care, including infertility consultations that support couples who are struggling with infertility, reproduction care to support children born as a result of assisted reproduction technologies and reproduction care/social work to support social recognition for new families. In other words, in the processes of advocating sciences regarding human beings and training experts on human beings, I am of the opinion that, when questioning what it is to be human, what is life and what is reproduction, it is also important to ask these questions at the genetic level.

Source

I - 1) 2008-49(1), 75-86

II - 1) 2009-50(2), 32-44

III - 1) 2005 2) 2006

IV - 1) 2014-15(1), 23-34

V - 1) 2008-17(1), 1-11 2) 2014-6

VI - 1) 2006-47(3), 16-28 2) 2008-10(2), 219-229 3) 2010-11, 9-18

4) 2010-10(1), 31-37 5) 2012

Goals and mission

I aim welfare social system which guarantees Human well-being of the people by utilizing the advanced reproductive technologies involving third parties, was formed by families depend on the caring communitarianism thought and design, to promote community-based. My research in Japan "Specific assisted reproduction Act (draft)" and expected to be enacted in the law No.2 for right to know and right to determine family relationships, aims to present how reproductive medical welfare system to support Human well-being of the officials and their families and providers and for it to work and approach.

Challenges left in the study so far

To enhance the usefulness of theory and accumulation of evidence to demonstrate the hypothesis, based on the hypothesis that I build a reproductive care social work theory, leverage in the reproductive health and welfare DI persons and their family members to contribute to the improvement of Human well-being, etc. provided by in challenge. Go elaboration of my theory that in research are essential as a first sentence and bridge the health care and welfare or medical welfare and community care, to contribute to the promotion of the welfare of children and families and people surrounding it, will design a social welfare system.

Next focus is specifically.

1. Reproductive care social work theory, in theory to promote dialogue and community and social environment and others confronted DI and DI. This theoretical model is in readiness assessment process to examine the interaction with others and the environment is available, to explore consolidation possibilities such as narrative approach and strength approach, restorative dialogue approach, family and group conferences approach, community empowerment approach as the approach of the intervention to the parties.
2. Aiming at establishing a social welfare system design to defend the whole of the story and review system will support the embryonic life - birth - living by and the person providing the medical profession to provide ART in this period of research and social work team care and how, who was born in.
3. In DI persons and their family members, etc. to release from suffering as well as the social inclusion rooted social cognitive development stages and operations and the maintenance of a systematic method, find the possibility of social work as a method of caring and community.